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> From the Democratic Review for January, 1850. Stability of the Union.

One of the chief causes of the slow growth of republican institutions in Europe, is, doubtless, the proximity of powerful aristocratic landed interests, whose system of internal oppression furnishes them with the means of external corruption, and which affairs of any state, where the tendency is to repubrelations with other countries; and while she has been slowly and cautiously weaving a web of diplomacy, designed to replace her at once and forever at tend to the consolidation and settlement of the traffic, by conthe head of commercial and manufacturing nations. and to confirm her in the dominion of the seas .-From remote points her combinations have been gradually developed, until the crisis is now at hand, and she hopes to make a final and successful grasp at commercial supremacy over a dismembered union of

The course of affairs since the peace of 1815, has been steadily to increase the importance of the raw materials of manufactures, and of tropical productions, to the civilized nations of the temperate latitudes. The progress of science, and the inventions of genius have exerted a constant influence in increasing the facility with which the nations of Europe may supply themselves with industrial products. and, therefore, to diminish the amount and importance of their international trade. This tendency has, however, only served to enhance their competition for the productions of tropical climates, and of newly settled regions, of which the exports are always that rude produce necessary to supply the such periods of ordinary Havana sugar: dense populations of the older and wealthier nations with the material for labor. Those who can best succeed in commanding these, in exchange for a 1825 to 1830.34s 6d. . 9 per ct .small proportion of the wrought fabrics, have the 1830 to 1835.24 8 . . best prospect of outstripping their rivals in the race 1835 to 1840.29 3 ...19 for wealth and power. This became manifest to the 1840......25 4 ... British statesmen immediately on the settlement of 1845 to 1847.26 7 ...18 Europe by the treaty of Vienna, when the prospect of continuing to England her manufacturing and commercial monopoly, by keeping Europe embroiled, was at an end. A new policy was then adopted .-Since she could no longer maintain a monopoly of sale at high prices, she prepared to encounter growing competition, by laying a foundation for ample supplies of raw materials and produce from her own resources, and at the same time for cutting off, as far as practicable, the supplies drawn by other nations. The great items of demand were cotton, hemp, flax, silk, sheep's wool, and indigo, as raw materials, with coffee and sugar as tropical productions—each year becoming more necessary to her people. Of the raw materials, cotton and wool were the most important; as yet, however, the demand for the latter had not greatly exceeded the English home supply, but was evidently increasing beyond it. The colony of Austrilia was fixed upon as the source of future supply, and of all her schemes of aggrandizement, in that alone has England been measurably successful. The wants of cotton manufacturers were daily becoming more urgent, and with every new spindle put in operation, the dependence of England upon the United States was enhanced. The British statesman fixed upon the East India possessions as the quarter whence abundance of cotton could be realized, in full confidence that any quantity could be there raised, of a quality equal to that of the United States. Earnest attention was therefore directed to the amelioration of the condition of the people of that region, to prepare them for an extensive system of cotton culture. Simultaneously with this confident reliance upon the capabilities of India to produce cotton, she adopted the calculation that free African and East India labor, applied to her West India Islands, would produce sugar and coffee much cheaper than those articles could be raised in Brazil and Cuba by the expensive and wasteful system of slave labor, more particularly if the cost of slaves and the expense of procuring them should be enhanced by the suppression of the African trade. It followed, if her reasoning was sound, that by raising ample supplies of wool and cotton in her own possessions, and increasing the sugar and coffee productions of her West India Islands, by substituting free labor, supplied from her own tropical and densely-peopled possessions of India, the suppression of the slave-trade would deprive her rivals, Cuba and Brazil, of labor, and that as blacks do not increase naturally, in those regions. she would soon extinguish, or at least check their competition. The conspiracy of Turnbull, the Brit- 1811.3,398,367 27 ish Consul at Havana, to incite a slave insurrection | 1821.3,149,454 27 in Cuba, followed close upon the emancipation of 1831.4,364,148 24 ...19,533,814 3 1841.4,208,324 24 5 ...22,309,360 3 British West India slaves; but it was discovered and 1848.6,162,621 13 ...27,061,480 3 tempted crimes.

ported by the products of their own labor, in the cayears previous to the emancipation, and for the three child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, would involve at once a cessation of production: the planters' credit with factors would cease, their nom-mal wealth disappear, and destitution overtake the exp'd. hhds. puns. c'ks. pounds. pounds. necessarily involve scenes of robbery, outrage, and murder. If these things occur in Ireland from mere destitution, what would result from the distress of 1846. S6,223. 14,395. 76.1,462,000. 2,997,060. 6,047,150 blacks and whites, fired with mutual enmity, and 1847. 48,554. 18,077. 22.1,324,480. 2,800,140. 6,421,122 equally strong in numbers? At the most moderate 1848. 42,212. 20,194. 2. 320,340. 5,231,908. 5,684,941 calculation, there would be no very extensive prowell as of Europe, would lose their supplies—American shipping lose two-thirds of its freights; while

scheme fell through-mostly in consequence of four States from that quarter hopeless. Second. The ton, and re-exporting it in the shape of fabrics .and her colonies were ruined. Third. The assumption that immigrants from the sugar and coffee country which, shrouded in her navigation ed, has proved as great a blunder as the other ele- which England, regarded with intense satisfaction. they have never been slow to apply to the internal row the fact, that the horrors of the trade are at this braced within the limits of the Union, and its capaclicanism. Unhappy Poland was distracted, and ultimately dismembered, through the influence of sur- annually increasing. Indeed, it might readily have ed; and under the impression that cotton could there rounding despots, operating upon the interests, pas- been deduced from the state of affairs, that inasmuch be raised by free, or at least by Asiatic labor, Engsions, prejudices and vices of its own leaders. The as that the demand for coffee and sugar, the products land strenuously exerted herself to acquire a preponcircumstances of the first Republic of France, show of slave labor, is annually on the increase through- derating influence in the young state, which she was with what unscrupulous boldness an English ministry supported and paid party-leaders, whose business through the failure of the English scheme to enthrough the most liberal treaties. Texas, on her declaration it was to hurry the republicans into excesses which hance it in her own colonies, by free labor, then the of independence, had, however, applied for admisalienated the sympathies of the middle masses, and demand for slaves would by so much be increased, sion into the Union in 1837, but was promptly rejectcompelled monarchical reaction. The enormous scale and consequently by the profits of the trade, and this ed by Mr. Van Buren, who was at that moment enon which the forgery of assignates, as provided in has indeed been the case. All the attempts of Eng- gaged with England in suppressing Canadian rebelcourts of law, was carried on by the government of land to suppress the slave trade, by the employment lion, and who did not wish to disoblige her by enter-England, under the immediate direction of William of her cruisers, and by her wordy contentions in re- taining the Texan proposition. Immediately on this Pitt, for the double purpose of corrupting party-lea- lation to the right of search, have been more than rejection, England began to press its "good offices" ders in Paris, and of ruining the French finances, by contraviled through the demand which she herself upon Texas, and in 1839 she formed a convention, destroying (through excesses of supply, as well as has created for the products of slave-purchasing by which Texas was to pay \$500,000,000 as her part risk of fraud) the credit of that paper, which was countries. Her blockading squadron has done, liter- of the Mexican debt to England, if that power would the only resource of the revolutionary government, ally, nothing towards its professed object. So far procure the acknowledgment of Texan independence, is a fearful instance of the machinery which corrupt from its having suppressed the traffic, or promised and the new Republic was to be taken as completely governments can put in operation against the stabil-ity of those institutions which they dread, and the ry Committee of Inquiry, that, although the squad-now. At that time, however, England, owing to the integrity of those countries of which they covet a ron was in the very highest state of efficiency and state of parties in Mexico, could not procure the reportion. The position of parties in the United States, discipline, the trade was "now conducted with an cognition of Texas. In 1840 the World's Convention and the general circumstance of the continent in re- amount of organization, and with a degree of confi- met in Lodon, and the Texan envoy, Gen. Hamilton, lation to Great Britain, indicate the working of simi- dence in the success of its adventures, such as has was defeated in his negotiation by their influence the last thirty years, the most extraordinary change captives matters very little in such a state of things of emancipating slaves. This invasion of Texas by "As a mere question of fact, it has been placed beyond and seemingly becoming annually more dependent impede, the exportation of slaves from Africa, nor their imfor necessaries upon the rest of the world, she has portation into Brazil. On the contrary, it has been concurrently stated by the commodore, and one of the most intelli-

ces. We subjoin the following	g statement, taken from the
Foreign Office reports and Mr. No. of No. cap-	No. of No. cap-
slaves ex- tured by ported. cruisers. 1840 64,114 3,616	ported. cruisers. 184454,1024,577
184145,0975,966 184223,4003,950	184537,7583,519
184355,0622,797 "Judging from such infor	184784,3563,967 mation as we can obtain, we
cannot have fallen short of 100	ported from the coast in 1848, 0,000, of which, between 6,000
Charles Hotham's squadron.	ptured, as we collect, by Sir His own evidence gave nearly
red vessels only; but if this is	of captures, speaking of captu- the case, the captures must mall, or very lightly-laden ves-

even as high as 10 per cent. that the fluctuations of the slave trade depended solely on the demand for slave produce in the markets of Europe, it would be found in a table which exhibits a comparative view of the extent of the trade at different periods, and of the prices at INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR

THE SLAVE TRADE. Increase. Decrease "Very little doubt can exist as to the commercial charac-

ter of the whole proceeding. The numbers would, doubtless, have differed, had our squadron not been there, but the proportions would have remained the same, and may as well set at rest any inquiry as to the causes producing the increase of the slave trade at one time, and the diminution at another."

When England, through the enormous rise of sugar, caused by the ruin of her colonies, was compelled to throw her ports open to foreign sugar, she gave a direct premium for the importation of slaves. That she pretended to exclude slave sugar, did not vary the result—thus the free-grown sugar of India found sale in Europe. The moment England bid higher for the sugar, it went to her instead of Europe, and by so much was the European demand for slave sugar enhanced by the acts of England. Not only did this result from the failure of her plan, but the price of sugar was greatly enhanced to the people of England, and they were finally, after paying \$100,000, 000 to free the slaves, \$75,000,000 more in the enhanced prices of sugar, and \$50,000,000 to support the slave squadron—and after an attempt to exclude slave-grown sugar from English consumption-compelled to admit it, and therefore directly to encourage the slave trade, by purchasing its products at high prices. While the West India blacks were in a state of servitude, they raised sugar and coffee enough for English consumption, and their numbers were not kept up by the slave trade. By emancipating them, England was compelled to buy sugar of those who supplied labor from Africa, and who were thus compelled to import more slaves to supply the English demand for sugar and coffee. While professing to stop the slave trade, England thus induced the importation of more blacks into Brazil and Cuba, than she had herself emancipated in her own islands. Such are the losses which speculators in philanthropy

The following table, from official sources, shows the annual consumption of six articles in Great Britain, with the progressive decline in the duty:

	COLLON.		WOOL.		COFFEE.	
	158.	Duty	lbs.	Duty	lbs.	Duty
		per lb.	T	er ewt.		per lb.
IS01.	33,630,390)	8,615,284	free	750,86	1 1s 6d
1811.	89,008,87	1	4,739,972	6s Sd		
1821.	113,896,651	1 3d1	6,680,043	0 6	7,327,2	83 1 0
1831.	257,941,04	5 3	31,679,612	0 1	21,842,26	64 0 6
1841.	442,270,413	3	14,611,465	0 1	27,298,33	22 0 6
1848.	641,384,823	3 free	64,021,957	free	.37,106,29	92 0 4
	SUGAR.	T	DBACCO.		TEA.	1
	cict. I	outy per	lbs.	Duty	lb*	Dute

1801.3,341,496 20s 0d. .16,904,798 1s 7d. .20,237,753 20 per et . . 21,376,367 2 2 . .29.702 809 96 ..15,598,152 4 .22.892.913.96 ..19,533,814 3 36,675,667 25c. pr lb

crushed under circumstances that left no doubt of The duty on cotton wool has been reduced grad- purchases, would do well to heed this fact." ually from 25s 6d per one hundred pounds, in 1814, We trust that Southern merchants will also bear count, furnished by a friend, of an actual occurrence when imported in foreign ships, and 16s 11d in Brit- in mind the fact that they can be accommodated as at Milwaukie: By the example of emancipating her own slaves, ish ships, until it was made free in 1845. The coffee | well in Southern cities, Richmond among the num- One day last week a young farmer applied to a Forthcoming and by the exercise of collateral influence, she hoped duty here given, is that on British plantation. That ber [and Charleston.] We trust they will also recol- broker to borrow \$500 on a mortgage of his farm to being about emancipation in the United States— is to say, on West India it was 56s per cwt., and 84s leet that the above paper, which invites their trade to worth \$4000. He offered \$200 for the use of it one an event which would not fail to destroy the cotton per cwt. on British India—until the West India pro- Philadelphia, occupies its editorial colums with little year, but the broker asked 100 per cent. The farculture, and thereby protected India from opposition, ductions so declined as to advance the price to a rate else than abuse of the South and its institutions.— mer thought that rather high interest, but the next as well as deprive her European rivals in the manu- that would permit the import in 1835 of India coffee We trust that Southern merchants will avoid that day he picked up one of the daily papers and looking most dispatch. facture of a source of supply. The emancipation of her own slaves in the West India Islands was effect
at this rate of duty; the reduction of duty to 6d on studying medicine will educate them at home, and that Southern parents who have sons studying medicine will educate them at home, and Empire City at New York with two millions of gold ed by the payment of \$100,000.000 as indemnity to planters—having at hand the means of crushing any the British planter. In 1842 it became necessary to nals never mentions the word South without a sneer, millions. That was enough. He proceeded to the attempt at insurrection, to which sudden freedom admit British coffee at 4d and foreign at 8d. The except when it invites Southern trade, and asks broker, accepted his proposition, and is now on his line, would do well to might prompt the blacks, and bring on a barbarous sugar duties are those on brown British plantation. Southern men to kiss the hand that smites them. and bloody war of races, such as that of which St. the rate on foreign being now 20s, or 4s per cwt., Domingo afforded an example, she remunerated the and 5 per cent. less than the duties under the act of whites, and gradually and smoothly freed the blacks. 1840 on British. The old duties on foreign sugar Emancipation in the United States would necessari- were 63s per cwt. The decline in the quantities ly be a different matter. Three millions of slaves. drawn from the West Indies to supply the great declothed and fed by their owners, could not be paid mand is manifest in the following summary aggrefor. In common with their masters, they are sup- gate of exports from the Island of Jamaica for three harbor of Cork. Shortly after the birth of her first for outfit money.

EXPORTS FROM JAMAICA. whole in common. Putting asside all consideration 1830..100,205. 35,025. 154.1,748,800. 4,560,620.22,256,950 of the natural enmity of races, this destitution would 1831. 94,881. 36,411. 230.1,614,640. 3,172,320.14,055,350 293,772.105,121.1,183.5,719,000.12,757,740.56,127,310

duction of cotton—the factories of New Enpland, as duction of Europe, would lose their supplies—Amerial as of Europe, would lose their supplies as of These Islands, having first been ruined by the er-Great Britain would have ample supplies of cotton in roneous legislation of England, and the supplies of of her experiment fell on her knees in a transport her own colonies to employ her own ships; and her manufactories having a monopoly of the raw material, would command the markets of the world. Such meighbors in the European markets. This state of the world of possessed as sense of which she was wanting herself.

Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the Nervous System.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of Galvanism and Magnetism, has been pronounced. was the reward which England promised herself for things has produced a strong disgust of the mother the exercise of philanthropy toward the poor blacks. Country, and promoted a scheme of annexation to six months on a sprained ankle. He belongs to half-

The whole scheme of monopoly of raw products, leading erroneous assumptions: First. The growing and consequently of manufacturing and commercial of cotton in India—notwithstanding that American seed, American planters, American cotton-gins and American machinists, were at great expense transferred to that country-was found to be utterly im- that cotton on which her existence, as a commercial possible. The staple deteriorated in that climate so nation, depends, One-half of her whole external much as to render competition with the United commerce had come to consist in importing raw cotassumption that blacks would work in a state of free- Over 2,000,000 of her people, and a vast capital, are dom as well or better than as slaves, was proved to dependent for employment in manufacturing, upon be utterly groundless; they would not work at all, the supply of the raw material; and the sole source tries of India could produce as well in the West In- and restriction acts, had fancied herself independent dies, was, upon trial, found equally fallacious, and of the world, had become entirely dependent upon the remnant of the miserable beings whom she caused the slave-labor of America. At such a moment the to be transported from India to Jamaica, are to be occupation of Texas, a country of limitless cotton sent back at great expense. Fourth. Her assump- abilities, by an Anglo-Saxon population in arms tion that the African slave trade could be suppress- against the authority of Mexico, was a spectacle ments of her grand scheme, and the leading author- The Texan country was the sole remaining cotton ities upon that question have acknowledged in sor- land upon the North American continent, not emmoment not only greater than ever, but that the ity, under the influence of English capital, to pro-

lar schemes against the integrity of the Union, and never before been opposed to the efforts of the nations which also aided Santa Anna in procuring the means the continuance of the "Model Republic." Within engaged in suppressing it." The mean number of for invading Texas in 1842, for the avowed purpose has been wrought in the position of England in her as this—and the London Times remarks as follows: Mexico, was then adopted as a collateral movement to the grand slave trade coalition treaty got up by been apparently descending in the scale of nations, doubt, that our cruisers do not prevent, nor even materially Lord Palmerston. Austria, Russia, Prussia, England and France, were to be parties to a treaty of mutual right of search, and this was to be made the instrument of awing the United States into submission. The minister declared in Parliament, July 17, 1844, that such had been their intention. It was at that moment that vigilance, skill and address of Gen. Cass, as minister to Paris, saved his country,

by persuading France not to sign that treaty. The news of that diplomatic defeat of England reached New-York on the same day as that of the invasion of Texas under Arista. The news of the combination was also the announcement of its failure. Without France the quintuple treaty was powerless, and without that treaty England could not support the Mexican invasion, and the troops retired from Texas. Again England changed its tactics, and she sought to strengthen her alliance with independent

Texas, sending Capt, Elliot thither as envoy. This

person managuvred so well, that he ingratiated him-

self with the Texan chiefs, and with their advice,

taking advantage of a change of government in Mexico, went thither to negotiate a treaty of independence. This he effected. The terms were, the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and her independence without indemnity, on the sole condition of remaining independent; the latter being the sine qua non of the Englishman. This treaty was signed by the Mexican executive, with the assent of the Congress, and would undoubtedly have been accepted by the Texan authorities, had not, meanwhile, the people of the two countries become aroused to the crisis by the letter of the venerable Jackson, making annexation imperative. Earl Aberdeen admitted

in his note to the American government, that the utmost influence of the English government was to be used to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas, and this purpose was further indicated in the corespondence of Mr. Packingham, with the ultimate view of a similar result in the United States. Failure again attended British schemes. The whole Texan plot was defeated, and the Union received a

From the moment that the last vestige of cotton land passed under the wing of the Eagle, the views of England in respect to slavery underwent a change, and a more comprehensive pro-slavery scheme of aggrandizement is now in progress. As soon as the annexation of Texas became certain, the government oress began to prepare the public mind of England or a toleration of slavery, as the best means for ameliorating the condition of the blacks. The leadng daily press, and the reviews, freely denounced the whole slave-trade suppression scheme. An English paper remarked

" If the Ministers of England, when earrying their meas res of emancipation, had listened to the judicious advice which we know was offered to them, to make the process a would have supplied the place of imported labor, and render the slave-trade of other countries nugatory. If the Ministers the negro is a lazy animal-indeed the sloth of the human race—and that the ignorant field-slave had no perception of iberty but that of exempting him from labor, the hasty leg slation of 1833-'4, would not have been resorted to. But the British cabinet has for a long series of years suffered itself to be controlled by a set of fanatical gentlemen, whose knowledge of the complicated question of slavery was very imperfeet, and whose zeal totally outran their judgment. It is this others-whose influence in Downing-street has been so perniious, and whose fatal advice has caused England to throw away on the coast of Africa so many valuable lives-against whom the Quarterly Review launches its severities and its pelled, and that common sense again resumed its sway.'

the only means of suppressing the slave trade. [CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.] LOOK OUT, SOUTHERN MERCHANTS .- Under the

head of the "Cholera Humbug," the N. Y. Merchant's Day-Book indignantly denies the assertion of the Philadelphia North American that the cholera been a single case of it in New York this season.— It asks the Philadelphia North American to reconsider the following paragraph: "Western and Southern merchants who have oc-

casion to visit the seaboard cities to make their Spring

Richmond Republican.

A Touching Instance of Motherly Affection. Mary, Countess of Orkney, was deaf and durn, and married, in 1753, by sings. She lived with her husband, Murrough, first Marquis of Thomond, who try their luck there, has tempted many of our farmwas also her first cousin, at his seat Rostellan, on the ers and mechanics to pay exorbitant rates of interest Countess had flung the stone—not, however, as the servent had apprehended, at the child, but on the who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous firm of Fulton &

From the Charleston Mercury. The following curious exhibit of the working of emancipation in one of the most valuable of the French colonies, we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce. Of course sensible people knew these results as surely before they happened as since. They were inevitable, and we do not believe that ven the French statesmen who brought them about

are disappointed at the fruits of their labors. Emandustrial result so far, is that the colonies have furnished France during the past year, one half the amount of produce they furnished in 1847. This is consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by out-

the beginning: GUADALOUPE-NEGROES ELECTED TO THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—As we anticipated, the election in this Island for members of the French National Assembly, resulted in the return of Perinon and Schoelcher, by an immense majority; and these negro Representatives have gone to Paris, to increase the group of Socialists who occupy the summit of the mountain. Perinon was Governor of Martinique, under the Provisional Government established on the ruins of the French throne, and he is accused of hav- when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else ing, while administering that office sought to arm the whole black population, with a view to the extermination of the whites. Schoelcher is well known for his Socialist ideas, and for the opinion strenuousy maintained in his writings, and which he aims to realize in practice, that the intertropical regions are designed by nature for the exclusive habitation of sented by men of such extreme views, the whites of quadaloupe, in a spirit of compromise, proposed as candidates, Alexander Dumas, the eminent author, guaranties to the colored class, and respectable Priest of Pointe a Petre, who by a conciliatory spirit and a sufficient to eradicate the disease of years. uniform manifestation of evangelical virtues, has in Guadaloupe rejected this combination. The municipal elections also resulted deplorably

The very lees and dregs of the Colonial society were exalted and elevated to the head of the various communes. The town of Pointe a Petre, first to population and commerce, has for its chief magistrate, a of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted man called Jean Joseph, surnamed tete a clou, (Eng- reputation:lish, Nail-head,) a black carman, once a slave; and its municipal council is composed wholly of colored men, of about the same condition and caliber. Bassaterre, the seat of government, has for its Mayor, a black fellow named Macaque, (English, Monkey) who has been once at the galleys for his exploits; and the counsellors associated with him in the gov- here their prescriptions failed. About fourteen years since, erment, are described as "birds of the same feather." The other twenty-eight communes of Guadaloupe discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe have met with no better experience of universal suffrage. It is true that to some of the municipal councils, a sufficient number of whites were elected to in- relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and struct their associates in the art of government; but these, almost to a man, have since resigned. Such is the increase of the parties above that it is he is the incapacity of the parties chosen, that it is be- mediate suspension of my pastoral labors. My nervous syslieved the Colonial Government will be under the necessity of suspending the effect of the elections, and of committing the adminsitration of municipal tion—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with affairs to provisional committees, pending the result sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other of representations to the National Assembly, and of than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duthe application to that body for such a modification | ties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has of the electoral law-in view of the composition of ever found the highest of her joys. colonial society, and of the bad passions which have been engendered by the too sudden elevation of an cise political domination over their former masters; as will exclude unworthy persons from office, at least during the brief period requisite to impart to the newly affranchised the first elements of political tion of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNET-

We have depicted the state of affairs in this unhappy island, more minutely than its own intrinsic the excitement which prevails among ourselves in reference to the slavery question, it presents an inpation may provide for our fellow-citizens of the South; and hence, it may legitimate the unyielding attitude of resistance, which possibly the instinct of tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case. self-preservation has caused the South to assume.

Guadaloupe is gradually becoming deserted by the whites. So rapid is the emigration, chiefly to the U. States, that it is believed, that before any distribution is made of the paltry sum voted by the National As- as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick sembly to indemnify the former proprietors for the loss of their slaves, there will be none left to receive | LIST OF BLANKS. it, except those who are forced of remain for want of means to get away-forced thus to endure the yoke of ignorance and stupidity, perhaps to consent to conditions still more revolting. Many whites have already, through bi-colored marriages, commenced the degradation of their race. History teaches that the subduers have ever given to the vanquished their manners and their usages. So, while the blacks were in servitude, under the influence of the whites they were gradually making such advances in civilization as their condition and capacities admitted of; but now that by institutions, and numerical preponderance, they have become rulers in the French Colonies, the white race who remain in their midst, will of necessity undergo, in process of time, a moral and physical absorption, which will cause it of England had taken into consideration the fact, that to lose alike the fair type and beauty of intelligence Magistrate's which God has assigned to the Caucasian family.

NATURAL CURIOSITY .- Mr. Johnson, one of the Overseer's Appointclerks on the steamer Eliza, brought to town the other day, from Greene county, the most striking natural curiosity we have seen for many a day. It is a pair of birds, evident hybirds-from a wild turkey cock and a guineahen. Mr. J. is perfectly satisfied of the fact, as the turkey and guinea fowl had been observed for some time on the most intimate terms in an adjoining wheat field, and when the hen sarcasms. It is indeed time that the insane delusion was dis- hatched her eggs the pair of birds in question was Inspector's Certificates; brought forth. They partake essentially of the char- Certificates of Justices This became the tone of that press which for so acteristics of both species. The head, bill and eyes long a time had clamored for the right of search, as resemble those of the turkey; so also do the legs (though not so long) and the feet. The neck is Insolvent Notices; short and mostly glossy black, with whitish feathers Writs of Ejectment; on the throat. The body is as large as that of an ordinary sized turkey, but of the plump rounded form of the guinea fowl, and of a dark shining color. beautifully marked with gray and black. The tail has returned to New York. It denies that there has is not so long as the turkey's, nor so short as the guinea fowl's. In a word, they are handsome and showy birds, with clean glossy feathers and very docile. They are now two years old. Mobile Herald, 20th inst.

A DETERMINED GOLD HUNTER.—The Cleveland Herald, of the 23d ultimo, gives the following ac-

way to California.

The Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 5th inst., copies are determined to exethe above story and remarks:

A SPIRITED GIRL.—A daughter of Mr. Aley Slice, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some discovered a large grey eagle preying on her father's quested to make pay-

deep design. The Countess, perfectly assuring herself that the child really slept, took up a large made battle, when she succeeded in capturing him without delay. The stone, which she had concealed under her shawl, and without any assistance. She dragged him into the money may be remit-1832. 98,686. 33,685. 799.2,355,560. 4,024,800.19,825,010 to the horror of the nurse, who was fully impressed with an idea of the neguliar cupping and malignity over seven feet from tin to tin of his wings. She rewith an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity over seven feet from tip to tip of his wings. She re- or paid to its agents. of "dummies," seized it with an intent to fling it down ceived a severe wound in the hand. The eagle is Subscribers may remit vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the now confined in her father's yard .- South Carolinian. the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the

MAGNETIC FLUID,

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious firm of PRICE & FULpowers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age. Unfortunately, although virture always has its reward, it does not always come in the shape hoped of labor from the southern States may be opened to on a sore throat.

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in an ease of general delicity, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire

es, which complaints arise from one simple cause-namely,

In Nervous Complaints, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, cipation was a bit of domestic theatricals, for the amusement of Paris, so important at that moment to the safety of the Provisional Government. The in-

The great peculiarity and excellence of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives, and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hope-

lessly under the infliction. They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Certificates and Testimonials, won the esteem of all classes. But universal suffrage Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the counparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and any try, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper fections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fi The following letter, narrating one of the most reconfidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will ! markable events in the annals of medical science, is from the Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly by

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848. DR. A. H. CHRISTIE-Dear Sir: You wish to know of mo what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the Galvanic Belt and Necklace. My reply is as follows: For about twenty years I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after yeur, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the Nervous System must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing ignorant and degraded race, to a position in which, maladies. In the whole pharmacopæia there seemed to be no by the force of numbers, they are permitted to exer- remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the applicac Fluid. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonish-shment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days l was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since importance may seem to require; because, during Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time perulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time ing unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great Dyspepsia has never returned; the Rheumatism once in structive field of contemplation to those who occupy while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and

> I have recommended the Belt and Fluid to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have

Dr. Christle's Galvanie Necklace Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such

ounty Court Sub.;

uperior do.

County Court Fi. Fa .:

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Notices to Tax List

Commission to take De-

County Ct. Execution;

Capias ad Responden-

Juror Tickets:

position;

Notes of Hand;

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Negro Bonds;

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Prosecution

Crew Lists;

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system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely.

and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervo in the limbs or other organs of the body. A Derangement of the Nervous System. Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the try, of the most extraordinary character, can be given CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be were the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety

many cases the sensation attending their use is highly and agreeable. They can be sent to any part of the The Galvanic Belt The Galvanic Necklace The Galvanic Bracelets. The Magnetic Fluid,

Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, zing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally yous, and that distressing complaint, called the generally

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Pa

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ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The uniform success which has attended the use of thin

by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with me

due and remove the severest attacks of disease upon thethe

very naturally attract the attention of medical men and is

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Valentine Mott. M. D.

Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says.

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yer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly

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any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of

of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of the cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the "Com-

Asthma and Bronchitis.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science
states. "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in the

CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly ree

this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public a

Dr. J. C. Ayer-Dear Sir :- Having been rescued for

painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, grain

prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only

ustice to you, but for the information of others in like

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became

severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and prof

night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became en

ciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alan

symtoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed

o reach my case, until I providentially tried your Cm

ECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Dr. Aver, Lowell-Dear Sir :- I have for years been

ed with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have

medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians prescribe

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field

Chief Justice Eustis.

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 10

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 18

ed to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Pectoral may be seen in the following :-

ssing complaint, called Tie Do

the United States, only three years since, more than 69,000 Persons,

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

been tried in vain! To illustrate the use of the Galvanic Belt, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, Dys-PEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action or the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with in jured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Nov compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the African race. Strongly objecting to be repre- the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive ele-ment of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation equally estimable for his talents and the moderation | which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to of his sentiments, who, by his origin, gives ample the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of Dys-PEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply

An Extraordinary Case,

themselves with that grave matter, and foreshadows, perhaps, in some degree, that future which emanciand my Bronchial affection is entirely cured. Such is the

an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL. wonderful and happy results of the experiment. At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less that week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE'S FARRANT. I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours, ROBERT W. LANDIS. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. ENANS& BR

and Druggists generally throughout the State. January 25, 1850

S SARSAPARILES
IN QUART BOTTLES

(Duritying the Blood CURE AND FOR THE LIVER COMPLAINS SCROFULA RHEUMATISM BRONCHITIS STUBBORN ULCERS CONSUMPTION FEMALE COMPLAINTS DYSPEPSIA LOSS OF APPETING SALT RHEUM EEVER SORES DEBILITY & A

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physician that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the appl VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the named arsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the rec time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. fies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new m broughout the whole animal frame. The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is in from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed be

sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints me be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience provest value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Messrs. Sands:--Having suffered many years with a disease of my thront, affer he larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished pl time my general health and strength declining, and the ress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought me gitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing when have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of part in the property of able Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sars I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the ess; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only removed but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by the Country of France in the United Statement as true. For the Consul-general of France, L. BORG, Vice Consul-

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking the seen perpanent cure of a restriction of the seen perpanent cure of th seen, permanent cure of an inveterate Cancer, is only another links and the links are the state of testimony to its marity. of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attached an cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my less the flesh, and leaving the the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, and tense pain and suffering descriptions. tense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by da my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was altern first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill at the course of the state of the stat could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under the the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsage determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effect determined to try it. Wy appetite was soon restored, my strength was in system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was in the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perc was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and all better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertal disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again to cure is a perfect over the same of cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparill still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamforms. to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring post Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to ever afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourse health given with a life in the secure to yourse health given with a life in the secure to yourse health given with a life in the secure to yourse health given with a life in the secure to yourse health given with a life in the secure to yourse health given with a life in the secure wi

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STED health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow." TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: — Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla tee down this city with great effect in a severe case of Schofula, I have been required three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the end Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the least possible delay. I am inspection of philosophy and testimon feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be. I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c.

THEODORE'S.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEEK 100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Carl Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

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